AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please delete paragraph [0005] bridging pages 2-3 and replace it with the following paragraph:

[0005]

~~(2E,4E,6E,10E) 3,7,11,15-Tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentanoic~~ (2E,4E,6E,10E)-3,7,11,15-Tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentaenoic acid (hereinafter, this substance is also referred to as "NIK-333" in the specification), one of acyclic polyprenyl compounds, is known to exhibit affinity to retinoic acid binding proteins and retinoic acid receptors, and have a differentiation inducing action and an apoptosis inducing action on hepatocellular carcinoma. Clinically, NIK-333 significantly inhibited recurrence of hepatoma after radical treatment by a long-term administration over one year, and thus the substance has been suggested to have an inhibitory action against hepatoma recurrence. Further, NIK-333 does not substantially induce liver function failure and adverse side effects observed with other retinoids, and therefore the substance is useful as a highly safe medicament (N. Eng. J. Med., 334, pp.1561-1567, 1996). However, it has not been known so far that acyclic polyprenyl compounds inhibit the activation of the transcription factor KLF5, and further, it has not been known that these substances have inhibitory actions against vascular remodeling and arteriosclerosis.

Please delete paragraph [0009] on page 4 and replace it with the following paragraph:

[0009]

According to preferred embodiments, the present invention provides the aforementioned medicament, wherein the acyclic polyprenyl compound is a polyprenylcarboxylic acid; the aforementioned medicament, wherein the acyclic polyprenyl compound is ~~3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentanoic~~ 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentaenoic acid; and the aforementioned medicament, wherein the acyclic polyprenyl compound is ~~(2E,4E,6E,10E)-3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentanoic~~ (2E,4E,6E,10E)-3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentaenoic acid. According to more preferred embodiments, the present invention provides the aforementioned medicament, which is in the form of a pharmaceutical

composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable additive for formulations together with the acyclic polyprenyl compound as an active ingredient; and the aforementioned medicament, which is in the form of a pharmaceutical composition for oral administration.

Please delete paragraph [0013] on page 5 and replace it with the following paragraph:

[0013]

The acyclic polyprenyl compound used as an active ingredient of the medicament of the present invention means a compound containing several straight chain isoprene units. Type of the functional group at the end of the acyclic polyprenyl compound is not particularly limited. Examples include polyprenyl alcohols (polyprenols) having a primary allylhydroxyl group at the end, compounds consisting of a polyprenol of which end hydroxyl group forms an ester with an organic acid, polyprenylcarboxylic acids having carboxyl group at the end and the like, but not limited to these examples. Polyprenylcarboxylic acids can be preferably used. As the acyclic polyprenyl compound, arbitrary geometrical isomers in pure forms, or arbitrary mixtures of geometrical isomers can be used. The acyclic polyprenyl compounds preferably used for the present invention are ~~3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentanoic~~ 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentaenoic acids, and ~~(2E,4E,6E,10E)-3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentanoic~~ (2E,4E,6E,10E)-3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentaenoic acid can be most preferably used. This compound is a known substance described in Japanese Patent Publication (Kokoku) No. 63-32058 and J. Chem. Soc. (c), 2154, 1966, and can be easily prepared by the methods described in the aforementioned publications. Further, other acyclic polyprenyl compounds can also be easily prepared by those skilled in the art by referring to the methods described in the aforementioned publications.

Please delete paragraph [0015] on page 6 and replace it with the following paragraph:

[0015]

Examples of the additives for formulations include, for example, stabilizers, surfactants, plasticizers, lubricants, solubilizers, buffers, sweeteners, bases, adsorbents, corrigents, binders, suspending agents, brightening agents, coating agents, flavoring agents/aromatizing agents,

moistening agent, moisture controlling agents, fillers, antifoaming agents, masticatories, refrigerants, coloring agents, sugar-coating agents, isotonic agents, pH modifiers, softening agents, emulsifiers, tackifiers, adhesion enhancing agents, thickeners, thickening agents, foaming agents, excipients, dispersing agents, propellants, disintegrating agents, disintegrating aids, fragrances, desiccants, antiseptics, preservatives, soothing agents, solvents, dissolving agents, dissolving aids, fluidizing agents and the like, and two or more kinds of these additives can be used in combination. Since specific examples of these additives for formulations are explained in, for example, Pharmaceutical Excipients Directory (ed. by Japan Pharmaceutical Excipients Council, Yakuji Nippo, Ltd.), those skilled in the art can select suitable additives for formulations depending on the form of the pharmaceutical composition and prepare a pharmaceutical composition in a desired form according to methods commonly used in this field. For example, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, plant oils, polyethylene glycol, biologically compatible solvents, and the like can be used as additives for formulations. Further, the specification of PCT/JP03/10440 discloses a soft capsule containing ~~3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentanoic~~ 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentaenoic acid, and this soft capsule can be suitably used as the medicament of the present invention.